



# The Daily Republican.

HAMILTON & MOSSER,  
61, M. HAMILTON,  
Publishers.  
DECATUR, ILLINOIS  
Friday Evening, May 18.

The beauties of the red-tape system adopted in the transaction of Government business, is abundantly demonstrated in the case of a claim against the Government, which was paid by the Treasury Department a few days since. This claim was for supplies furnished the army during the revolutionary war, and was presented ninety-seven years ago, the original sum being \$9,000. Since that time the claim has been knocked about from one department to another, Congress and the courts each having had a hand in the work. The original claimant has long since been gathered to his fathers, and even his sons have grown up, died and been like wise gathered to their fathers, and now the grandsons of the old furnishers of supplies to the Continental army, stow away in their pocket books the neat little sum of \$52,000, being the original claim and interest upon it for all the years that have intervened.

The best guarantee of peace in Europe now is the German strength. At the first tap of the drum 510,000 men are in line—no preparations, no orders, no delay, no confusion—they are all there before the roll can be called. A second tap brings out 510,000 more, a third tap a third 510,000. Under such circumstances it would undoubtedly be the part of wisdom to "localize the war."

JUDGE PELLMER, of the Livingston county circuit court, decided, last week, that school directors have a right to dictate what books shall be studied and used in the schools, and that they have the right to order the bibles used and read as a text book with other studies. The case will be taken to the Supreme court.

It is bad enough in all conscience for secular journals, to forget the amenities that ought to characterize the editorial profession, but when religious journals like the New York *Christian Advocate* set an example like the following how can it be expected that the ungodly editors will always keep within bounds of strict editorial propriety. The *Advocate*, in speaking of the *Independent*, a Congregational organ, speaks as follows:

The editor of the *Independent*, having run down that once respectable journal to the dying point, is in sore distress. Paint and full of sores he lies on the highway in which religious papers pass up to power, and mounts for a crumb of comfort in misery. It is due alike to Methodists and Congregationalists, both of whom he represents, to say that his dirty work of this kind is done not by a Congregationalist, but by a nominal Methodist, living in Brooklyn, by the name of Carow, who slanders his mother for hire. The angels may pick up this sick one by mistake in the dark. But there is no hope that the dog will be fed when the bogey is dead."

There is no use in concealing the fact that the solid South means the supremacy of the men who have made the Mississippi plan the terror of all liberty-loving people. In the ful of equal rights, of free schools, of law and of intelligence. President Hayes will discover this and appreciate it before it is too late to rouse the nation from the danger which threatens it at the hands of the solid South.—*Boston Traveler*.

SEVEN hundred millions of dollars per annum is the estimated total taxation of the country, according to the president of the New York chamber of commerce. It is estimated that the net income in the national wealth about 24 per cent. per annum under average circumstances. Assuming the aggregate of that wealth to be fifty billions, a most liberal estimate, one and three-hundredths per cent. of it is absorbed in running the government, leaving nine-tenths of one per cent. for capital and labor. Does any one wonder that people are poor; that money lies idle in banks; that production is paralyzed? The growing poverty in this country is a necessary result of the fact that we spend faster than we make; that income is not in proportion to outgo. For several years the country has been actually living on its capital, and yet taxation has gone on almost unchecked, and personal extravagance has only yielded the ground inch by inch, forced back by absolute necessity. No currency theories or tariff legislation will bring good times while this state of things continues. People must change their habits, legislators and government officials must stop expenditures. We must live within our incomes as a people and as individuals, or the sure result will be that property will finally pass into the hands of a few men and the nation at large will be a collection of paupers, mendicants and misers.

"I think, my dear," said the President, as he took his nightshirt from under the pillow, "that we'll give a dinner party and by, and have Sherry and Ruthford and some of the army people," concluded the Commander-in-Chief, as he nimbly slipped into bed, and left Mrs. II to tuck up the baby and turn down the gas.

## BLAINE ON ADAMS.

A Hitherto Unpublished Letter from the Former About the latter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1875.—MY DEAR FRIEND: I shall not lose my patience with you, but another letter of the same purport from any one else will certainly try my temper, which has already been put to the test by two similar raids upon it.

I met Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, a few weeks since in Maine, on his return from a Moosehead lake tour, and rode with him for a day Bostonwards. He improved the occasion by assuring me that I had no claims for the presidency, but that I might do a great thing for myself and my country by openly exposing the cause of Charles Francis Adams. Shortly afterwards Charles Nordhoff wrote the same thing in substance on both points, urging me to "see Adams at once, ally myself with him, and make myself chief of his party." From Nordhoff, whom I like, this mild nonsense may be tolerated; but from Bowles, whom nobody likes, it is quite unadmirable. I replied to Nordhoff in writing as I did to Bowles in conversation, without mincing my words, and I shall do you the same favor. I assured Nordhoff that he could not have a lower estimate of my personal prospects than I had myself; that in fact the subject never entered my mind as one of serious promise, and I am sure I told you at Saratoga in August last that my nomination was not in the scope of remote probabilities—scarcely of possibilities. You need not, therefore, try so gingerly to let me down without hurting, for I really never felt that way.

But the cant and the nonsense which Bowles and Nordhoff and yourself put forward about Adams as the coming man both amuse and exasperate me. When he comes the Republican party is gone. It would not be Adams' fall, but his rise that would ruin us. No Adams ever had a party without taking the life out of it. Old John—in many respects the best of them—took the Federal party in 1796, when it had the talent, the character, the culture, the wealth and the patriotic traditions and prejudices of the country all largely in its favor, and in four years he so entirely destroyed it that it never reappeared, except as a ghost wherewith to brighten two succeeding generations of statesmen. A large part of the quarter century that he lived after he retired from the Presidency was spent in strenuous efforts to throw the responsibility of his failures on the friends of Hamilton and the eleven other contrary juries.

John Quincy Adams was especially unfortunate with the Republican party of his day. When he was inaugurated in 1825, there was no other political organization in the country, and a wise leader of men and of parties would have found no difficulty in harmonizing the personal friends which were permitted to grow into such fearful magnitudes and acquire such destructive force. Indeed, the administration of the second Adams so entirely wrecked the great Republican party which Monroe left, that it was never heard from again except under an alias. Had John Quincy Adams died the day he left the presidency, he would never have filled the prominent place to which he is entitled in our history. He would simply have been known as a child of political fortune—always in office, no matter which party was in power—head of an Administration which was remarkable only for its failures, author of a diary conspicuous only for its malignity, sure to a son unwise enough to publish it. The last seventeen years of his life, spent in the house of representatives, but not one year in the Opposition, developed those qualities which secured him his fame. It is in that field alone that the present generation know him, and Mr. Seward, when he wrote the biography of the "Old Man Eloquent" (he never was eloquent when young), devoted more space to his services in the house than to all the preceding history of his official life, which may be said to have begun near the time he was wounded. As an executive he was as utter a failure as his father.

Don't talk to me, then, I pray you, about nominating Charles Francis Adams as our candidate for the presidency unless you mean death for us without resurrection. The republican party may be beaten in 1876, under some candidates, and still have a future; but if it should win with Adams it would never breathe again. The day of his inauguration would be the day of his funeral. He is not the equal in talents of his father or his grandfather, and though I have a very slight personal acquaintance with him, I judge him to have a plentiful supply of those qualities which made the two Adamses the conspicuous failures among our early presidents, and a great lack of those characteristics which, with all their faults and failures as executives, still made them justly illustrious in our annals of history.

The presidents who were great leaders of men and parties have been our successful presidents. Washington and Jefferson among the early presidents, Jackson and Lincoln at later periods, are the most shining examples. Among the men who possessed in a pre-eminent degree the talent and aptitude for the station were Hamilton, DeWitt Clinton, Henry Clay, Seward and Stephen A. Douglas. But in a not a small quality of any one of them can you find the least counterpart of Charles Francis Adams. *Sicut magni noninventus.* And only the shadow!

Very sincerely yours,  
JAMES G. BLAINE.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### GRANT.

### HE SAWS FOR EUROPE WITH HIS FAMILY.

The Honors Paid Him on Leaving.

### LATEST WAR NEWS.

#### A Crisis in France.

#### Resignation of the Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—This morning Gen. Grant took breakfast with Gov. Hartman, Senator Cameron, Col. Fred Grant, General Sherman and Hamilton Fish, after which he was waited on by the mayor and a committee of the council and escorted to the Chestnut street wharf, where the steamer *Twilight* was waiting to make a short excursion up the river with the ex-President and a number of invited guests on board. A very large crowd of people were assembled at the wharf, and Gen. Grant was loudly cheered on his arrival. As the steamer left the wharf, the people grew very enthusiastic, and cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and other manifestations of pleasure were indulged in. Shipping on the river was very generally decorated, and ferryboats, steam tugs and all saluted the excursion party with their whistles and flags. When the Russian corvette *Crayser* was met that vessel ran up the American flag and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The *Twilight* will proceed to Newcastle, where Gen. Grant will be transferred to the steamer *Indiana*, in which vessel he will sail to Liverpool.

The revenue cutter *Hamilton*, which had been placed at the disposal of Gen. Grant by President Hayes, was used for the purpose of carrying Mrs. Grant and a number of personal friends down the river. Mrs. Grant was escorted on board by George W. Childs and wife, A. J. Drexel and J. W. Paul and family. In passing the navy yard the *Hamilton* was greeted with a salute from the receiving ships.

NEWCASTLE, Dec., May 17.—Eight steamers and three revenue cutters came into the harbor to await the steamer *Indiana*, which will bear ex-President Grant, wife and son to Europe. The revenue cutter *Hamilton*, with Mrs. Grant and friends on board, a ferryboat with a party from Philadelphia and Camden, and a steamboat with Gen. Grant and friends came down the river with the *Indiana*. Mrs. Grant was transferred from the *Hamilton* off dock water point, and the ex-President with his party, were taken on board off here at 3:30 p. m. Everything in port was decorated with bunting. The *Indiana* passed amid firing of cannons and blowing of whistles by steamers. The wharves and house tops were crowded. A large number of persons were in from the rural districts, besides a train-load from Wilmington.

MERIDEN, Miss., May 15.—Miss Cornelia Chisolm, wounded in the Kemper affray, died of gangrene of the arm, resulting from lack of prompt surgical attention.

This brief dispatch gives the finale in the history of a girl whose name will not soon be forgotten. In the assault of a Mississippi mob upon her father and others in the jail at DeKalb, this young woman periling her life in his defense, was shot by the "brutal" bandit. Her wounded father and herself were neglected by the physicians of the town, and the delay before a doctor could be found in that country brave enough to give her attention, proved fatal. Although the perpetrators of that DeKalb county assassination may not be brought to justice and properly punished by the authorities, we predict that the ghost of that girl will be avenged. It will not down at the bidding of the brutal population where she met her destiny. It will cry for vengeance through the corridors of the capitol. It will appeal, and not in vain, to the conscience of the people.

Whatever may be urged in extenuation of the shooting of her father or of his friends, not a word of exculpation can be offered for the dastardly murder of Miss Chisolm. She was shot for the simple reason that she would not desert her father in the hour of his danger and despair! Unless Southern public sentiment is functionally depraved it will compel Gov. Stone, of Mississippi, to execute swift and sweeping justice upon the Kemper county banditti. Civilization cannot permit such outrages to occur within its pale with impunity.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The new French *Telegraph* is made up as follows: Duc de Broglie, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; De Fourtine, Minister of Interior; Eugene Callaix, Minister of Agriculture; M. Brunet, Minister of Public Instruction; The representatives of M. Berthout and Duc de Cadez, Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs, respectively, have not yet accepted. Fourtine is suspected of strong Bonapartist tendencies, and is credited with a talent for managing elections in the most approved Imperial style.

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LONDON, May 17.—The Russians seem to have a good deal of trouble about transportation. The small Russian carts are scarcely suited to military purposes. All through the winter the work of supplying Russian military trains with men and wagons has been going on, still one of the first things done by the Russians after entering Roumania was to apply to the government of that country for 3,000 carts to meet the demand. Transportation by railway, too, seems to be giving more trouble than was anticipated. The moving material seems very insufficient, and what little can be spared from Russia is not available on account of the difference of gauge.

Thousands of Christian refugees are across the frontier to augment the number already in Dalmatia, and who are actually dying of starvation.

London, May 17.—A *Times* Bushwhacker dispatch says Constantinople telegrams, which reported that fighting had been going on in Dobrodscha, were unfounded. No engagements have occurred between the Russians and Turks in Europe, except on the line of batteries between Ibrahim and Ismail.

The question now being discussed here is whether the Roumanian army shall cross the Danube with the Russians or simply remain on their own soil to protect their own lines of communication. Although a majority of the members of the government are at present opposed to the passage of the river, it is extremely probable that the more active and determined members of the war party will prevail.

A *Telegraph* special from Erzurum says the Russians have advanced to Kura Kalisa in great force. The Turks will confront them at Toprak Kara. Both armies are preparing for a pitched battle.

VERSAILLES, May 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies to day, the resolution of the left declaring that the Chamber will only place confidence in a cabinet free in its action and resolved to govern in accordance with republican principles, which alone can secure order and prosperity, was adopted by a vote of 355 to 154.

PARIS, May 17.—Great excitement prevailed last night. As evening advanced the feeling became more intense. The crowds raised cries of "Vive la République," "Vive la Constitution," "a bas les Juifs!" The official journal announced that the Cabinet ministers will retain office until their successors are appointed.

Republican newspapers strongly repudiate the change, and express grave apprehensions for the future.

President MacMahon has expressed a determination to maintain a pacific policy with all the powers, and to firmly suppress any ultra montane demonstrations.

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NEW YORK, May 17.—President Hayes, on arriving at the Executive Mansion to-day, was handed the following telegram, dated on board the steamer *Twilight*, this morning, in response to the good wishes of President and Mrs. Hayes to ex-President Grant and Mrs. Grant, upon their departure to Europe.

"Mrs. Grant joins me in thanks to you and Mrs. Hayes for your kind message, received on board this steamer after pushing out from the wharf. We unite in returning our cordial greetings, and in expressing our best wishes for your health, happiness and success in your most responsible position. Hoping to return to my country to find it prosperous in business, and with cordial feelings restored between all sections, I subscribe myself truly yours," U. S. GRANT."

WANTED, at the Farmer's Store, 37 North Church street, in exchange for cash and goods, all kinds of produce.

April 30—d&wsm E. B. PRATT.

Call on Ashby for Window Shades and Fixtures, Cornices and Lambrequins, of the best style and workmanship.

A Large Assortment of children's colored shoes just received at May 6 d&wsm BAKER & BAKER'S.

Go to E. B. Pratt's, 37 North Church street, for your groceries, glass and quenware.

NEW STOCK OF TWO AND EIGHT-PIECE CARPETS, ALSO, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES.

ABEL & LOCKE

No. 24 East Main St., Decatur, Ill.

N. B. Liberal deductions to ministers and churches.

Jan. 3, 1877—W. F. ROBINSON.

### CARPETS!

### BRUSSELS CARPETS!

Sixty-seven pieces—duo-style. Also a choice line of

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW STOCK OF TWO AND EIGHT-PIECE CARPETS, ALSO, LACE CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES.

ABEL & LOCKE

No. 24 East Main St., Decatur, Ill.

W. F. ROBINSON.

Administrator

Jan. 3, 1877—W. F. ROBINSON.

Administrators' Notice

Estate of LYANDRE H. MOODY, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the undersigned, the executors and administrators of the estate of LYANDRE H. MOODY, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular meeting of the Circuit Court of Macon County, on the 2d day of April, 1877, being the third Monday of April.

At the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon County, on the 2d day of April, 1877, being the third Monday of April.

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At the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Macon County, on the 2d day of April, 1877, being the



**The Daily Republican.**  
**CHEAPER**  
THAN EVER BEFORE.  
**Boots and Shoes.**

We have just received the

**Largest Stock**

**BOOTS & SHOES**

that ever came to this City, which we intend to sell a Little Cheaper than any other House, as we buy strictly for **CASH**, and **Defy Competition**.

THESE PRICES WILL PLEASE:  
Men's Fine Cal' Foot, from \$1.50 to \$5.50  
Men's Fine Cal' Shoe, " 1.00 to 2.75  
Men's Flue-Shoe & Boots, " 1.00 to 2.75  
Boys' Fine Cal' Shoe from Wm. F. Kid side  
Leather, from \$1.00 to 2.50  
Women's Front Lace Kid, Milled Kid, side lace, Milled Front Lace, from 1.50 to 2.00

**ALL KINDS OF CHILDREN'S SHOES,**  
**CHEAP.**

Also, a Large Stock of all Kinds of

**SLIPPERS.**

VERY LOW.

Examine our stock before going elsewhere, as you will be deceived by others.

**THE OLD STAND**

No. 15 East Main-St.

**W. F. BUSHER & CO.**

March 16, 1877—d&w

**Administrator's Notice.**

Estate of Joseph Grueske, deceased.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of JOSEPH GRUESKE, deceased, to present them in a regular form of the Circuit Court of Macon county, to be held in the Court House in the city of Decatur, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1877, being the first day of the month of June, at 1 P.M.

Decatur, Ill., May 16, A. D. 1877.

JACOB DANZBURN, Administrator.

May 10-11a.

**Attachment Notice.**

STATE OF ILLINOIS, vs.  
MACON COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court to the May Term, A. D. 1877.

JOHN A. KELMAN, Agent.

IN CHANCERY.

**CHANCERY NOTICE.**

STATE OF ILLINOIS, vs.  
MACON COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court of said county to the May Term, A. D. 1877.

EDWARD O. SMITH and ELIZA J. SMITH, Executrix and Testator of the estate of the said THOMAS O. SMITH, deceased, shall personally be and appear before the said Circuit Court of said county on the first day of the next term thereof to be held at the court house in the city of Decatur, in said county of Macon, on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1877, to and against the estate of said THOMAS O. SMITH, deceased, directed to the said Edward O. Smith and wife, and return it executed.

Now, therefore, under and with witness, and in view of said facts, I,

J. MCLELLAN, Clerk.

A. BUCKINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Decatur, Ill., April 5, 1877—d&w

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STATE OF ILLINOIS, vs.  
MACON COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court to the May Term, A. D. 1877.

JOHN A. KELMAN, Agent.

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JOHN A. KELMAN, Agent.

IN CHANCERY.

**ILLINOIS MIDLAND RY.**

On and after Monday, March 12th, during said term and previous to:

ARRIVE AT DECATUR,  
FROM THE EAST.

Fast Line and Mail, " 11:50 a.m.  
Through Freight and Accommodation, 12:30 p.m.

LEAVE DECATUR,  
DEPART WEST.

Fast Line and Mail, " 12:15 p.m.  
Through Freight and Accommodation, 1:30 p.m.

DEPART EAST.

Fast Line and Mail, " 10:30 a.m.  
Through Freight and Accommodation, 1:10 a.m.

Sleeping Cars at Terre Haute through to Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia, via Pittsburg, Pittsburgh, John T. Moore, Agent.

D. M. KENDRICK, General Ticket Agent.

J. F. REDFIELD, Freight Agent, Decatur.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh Cress, trustee as aforesaid, hereby give notice to the said defendant, Patrick Christie, that personally he will appear before the said court on the first day of the next term thereof to be held at the court house in the city of Decatur, in said county of Macon, on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1877, to and against the plaintiff in the action of the court, to be held in said county of Macon, on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1877, as is by law required, which cause now pending before me, I,

J. MCLELLAN, Clerk.

Decatur, Ill., April 11, 1877.

H. PASCO, Complainant's Solicitor.

April 12-13a.

**RESIDENCE LOTS.**

I WISH TO SAY TO ALL PARTIES PRO-

TO BE IMPROVING PROPOSITION WHICH TO BUILD

IN THE CITY, THAT I DO NOT

OFFER ANY PART OF THE CITY THAT I

AM OFFERING ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS OF PAYMENT AT LOW PRICES AND LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

Many of these lots are very large, some

measuring 100 feet front and running back to an ally, to an acre and a half or more lots. So long as I have lots to sell no one can complain of the small amount of space or of payment or rate of interest charged on deferred payments.

Our room Warren & Durfee, corner East Main and Water streets.

April 17-18a.

**H. B. BURFEE.**

The High Bridg' Trotting Station,

**TIPPOO!**

will make the season of 1877 at my stable between Forest and Oregon, Macon county, Illinois, at 127 the corner, or 35 to 40 cents a head. My Floral Guide, Quarterly, 50 cents with elegant cloth covers \$1.00.

All my publications are printed in Eng-

land German, French, Italian, N. Y.

Dec 12-13a.

**JAMES BARBOUR,**

URBANA, 1878.

April 19-20a.



Now controls and operates the following lines:

Toledo to St. Louis, 134 Miles

Toledo to Hannibal, 63 Miles

Toledo to Quincy, 374 Miles

Toledo to Keokuk, 489 Miles

Connecting Union Depots at

Saint Louis, Hannibal,

Quincy and Keokuk.

To and from all points in

Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas,

Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, &

Colorado and California, &c.

And forming the Leading Through Route between the Mississippi Valley and New York, Boston, and all other points in New England, connecting passengers who travel by the

**WABASH FAST LINE!**

to much the principal cities in the East and West many hours in advance of other lines.

No change of cars between Cleveland and St. Louis and Alton (six million), and between Toledo and Chicago (six million), and between Toledo and St. Louis (four million) are fully equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse's Latest Improved Air Brake, and Miller's Platform and Companion Bedding, making a service unequalled almost impossible.

Departure of Trains at Decatur Station:

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, APRIL 17, 1877.

No. 1 Accommodation, 8:05 p. m.  
3 Through Express, " 8:15 p. m.  
5 Fast Mail, " 8:30 p. m.  
No. 2 Lightning Express, " 10:15 p. m.  
4 Accommodation, " 10:45 p. m.  
The following Freight Trains will enter passenger cars with the express cars:

Express and Mail, " 9:00 p. m.  
No. 3 Accommodation, " 9:30 p. m.  
No. 4 Accommodation, " 10:00 p. m.  
No. 5 Accommodation, " 10:30 p. m.  
No. 6 Accommodation, " 11:00 p. m.  
No. 7 Accommodation, " 11:30 p. m.  
No. 8 Accommodation, " 12:00 p. m.  
No. 9 Accommodation, " 12:30 p. m.  
No. 10 Accommodation, " 1:00 p. m.  
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No. 12 Accommodation, " 2:00 p. m.  
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No. 52 Accommodation, " 10:00 p. m.  
No. 53 Accommodation, " 10:30 p. m.  
No. 54 Accommodation, " 11:00 p. m.  
No. 55 Accommodation, " 11:30 p. m.  
No. 56 Accommodation, " 12:00 p. m.  
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No. 125 Accommodation, " 10:30 p. m.  
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